FINANCE DEPARTMENT

BANGALORE DISTRICT

(TREASURY DEPARTMENT).

Notification dated 11th March 1957.

To

All Drawing Officers.

Sir,

Subject:—Government Accounting in terms of Decimal Coinage.

No. SHT./Bills/A/76. Consequent on the orders of Government of India, Finance Department, to have accounting of all transactions in Naye Paise with effect from 1st April 1957, all drawing officers are requested to prefer their personal claims and also the establishment, contingent and travelling allowances claims in terms of Naye Paise only starting with the bills presented in March 1957 and payable in April 1957 and thereafter. Deductions made from the bills towards funds, etc., should also be shown in terms of Naye Paise.

Bills that are payable on or after 1st April 1957, if presented at the treasury for pay order in rupees, annas and pies will be returned for being preferred in terms of Naye Paise. To avoid inconvenience, it is suggested that the drawing officers will please comply with the above suggestion.

G. V. K. RAO,
Dy. Commr.

1955

OFFICE OF THE AMILDAR AND TREASURY OFFICER, SAKLESPUR.

Notification dated 5th March 1957.

No. T.C. 89—56-57. It is hereby notified for the information of the public that Savings Bank interest for the year 1955-56 will be added (in respect of audited accounts) on presentation of pass books at the Treasury on any working day.

S. K. KEMPAIAH,
Amildar and Treasury Officer.

1889

OFFICE OF THE AMILDAR, TREASURY BRANCH, KOPPA TALUK, KOPPA.

Notification dated 4th March 1957.

The Savings Bank Depositors of Koppa Taluk Treasury are hereby requested to present their pass books at this Treasury for adding interest for the year 1955-56 which has been sanctioned by the Accountant General in Mysore, Bangalore in his letter No. 169-513—56-57, dated 26th October 1956.

M. R. THIMMAIAH,
Amildar.

1922

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Notification dated 27th February 1957.

No. E.P. 11—56-57. In pursuance of sub-section 3 of Section 7 of the Administration of E.P. Act of 1950 (XXX 1 of 50), it is hereby notified for general information that the individuals noted below and the properties specified in the schedule noted below are under Section 7 (1) of E.P. Act of 1950 (XXX 1 of 50), have been declared as Evacuees and Evacuee properties and that said properties vest with the Deputy Commissioner and Deputy Custodian of Evacuee Property, Bangalore District, Bangalore.

Sl. No.	Name of the Evacuee	Schedule and Description of the Property	Locality
1.	Sri Mohamed Yakub, resident of Pakistan.	Premises bearing No. 134, V Main Road, Devanathachar Street, Chamarajapet Bangalore City.	Chamarajapet Bangalore City.
2.	Sri Hussain Sab, resident in Pakistan.	Share in land bearing S. No. 118/1 consisting of 0—22 guntas (garden land) 0—29 guntas (dry land). S. No. 123 consisting of 3 acres and 20 guntas (Dry land) and house in Thimmasandra village, Hamlet of Chickamuduvadi, Kanakapura.	At Thimmasandra village, Hamlet of Chick amuduvadi, Kanakapura.
3.	Sri Amanulla Khan, Sri Ahmadulla khan residents of Pakistan.	Shares in site No. 107, Goripaiya, Bangalore City.	Goripalya Bangalore City.

C. J. PADMANABHA,
Assistant Custodian of Evacuee Property.

2030

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FOR ABOLITION OF INAMS, BANGALORE, KOLAR AND TUMKUR DISTRICTS, REVENUE SURVEY OFFICES, BANGALORE-1.

Notification dated 13th March 1957.

No. I. A2. P.R. 139—56-57. It is hereby notified for the information of the Inamdars or other persons interested of the villages which have been vested in Government as per notification No. R. 8347/L.S. 63-56-2, dated 15th September 1956, that in the claims-petitions for compensation, the particulars in detail required under Section 21 clause (B) read with Section 17 have not been mentioned. Therefore the Inamdars or other persons interested are informed that they should furnish the particulars as detailed below to concerned Special Amildars of Inams Abolition, Bangalore 'A' and 'B' Divisions, Kolar and Tumkur Districts, within 15 days from the date of the publication of this Notification in the *Gazette* either in person or through counsels or by registered post, together with copies of Title Deeds, source of income derived by them on several items of Revenue, the share in the village they held and the authority under which they held the right regarding Forest, Revenue, Excise, Royalty, Ferries, etc., and particulars of lands converted into non-agricultural purpose under Section 13 of the Act with relevant copies of such competent authorities in each case in respect of their claims.

M. S. SHANKARA RAO,
Spl. Dty. Commr. for Abolition of Inams.

1976

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PRINTING, STATIONERY AND PUBLICATIONS, GOVERNMENT STATIONERY DEPOT, BANGALORE.

Notification dated 16th March 1957.

Government Stationery Stores will be closed for all supplies from 1st of April to 15th April 1957 (both days inclusive) in connection with the annual stock verification of the Stationery Depot.

D. S. GURUBASAVAPPA,
Director.

2041

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN MYSORE, BANGALORE.

Notification dated 14th February—9th March 1957.

No. D3—451—47—C.S. A.R.H. It is hereby notified for the information of the general public that under the powers vested in the undersigned under Section 46 of the Mysore Co-operative Societies Act, 1948, the registration of Byakere Basaveswara Co-operative Society, Unlimited, in Saklespur Taluk (Reg. No. 47, dated 30th June 1942) is hereby cancelled.

B. A. PATIL,
Registrar.

1956

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE IN MYSORE, BANGALORE.

Memo dated 13th March 1957.

Subject.—Summary of important points brought out in India Government Trade Representatives, etc.

No. Cl. Enq.429—56-57. A copy of the Commercial nformation Circular No. 5. (1957 Series) dated 5th ebruary 1957 issued by the Ministry of Commerce and lonsumer Industries, Government of India, New Delhi, is eproduced below for the information of the public.

N. Z. AFTAB AHMED KHAN,
For *Director*.

New Delhi, the 5th February 1957.

Commercial Information Circular No. 5. (1957 series).

Subject.—Summary of important points brought out in India Government Trade Representatives, etc.

SWEDEN.

At the invitation of the Government of India, a Trade-*um*-Goodwill delegation from Sweden will be visiting ndia for about 17 days from the 7th February, 1957. he delegation is led by Mr. Einar Modig who has headed wedish delegation at a number of international con-erences. The delegation includes the representatives of overnment, Trade and Industrial organisations of Sweden.

The delegation will arrive at Calcutta on the 7th ebruary and stay there till 12th February. It will reach adras on the 13th, Bangalore on the 15th, Bombay on he 16th and Delhi on the 19th February. During its stay n Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Delhi, the delegation ill meet the local chambers of commerce besides visiting laces of commercial interest.

The purpose of the visit is to see at first hand the rogress made by India in the various sectors of industry nd to explore the possibilities of industrial collaboration nd expansion of trade between the two countries.

Sweden's economy is built on the export of fores[t] roducts, such as paper, pulp and timber, high quality eel and engineering products. The Swedish industry is rongly dependent on imports not only for raw materials r her industries but for some finished products as well. ost of the agricultural produce and foodstuffs in particular nnot be produced in the country for climatic reasons, d Sweden has to import many of these commodities, *e.g.* rtain kinds of fruit, coffee, tea and spices. The Swedish emical industry is based largely on raw materials derived om forests, and other chemicals, such as coal-tar and etroleum products, plastic bases, etc., and a fair per-ntage of these are imported from abroad. Though the wedish textile industry is extensive, it cannot meet the ntire home demand and consequently textile goods make p an important part of Swedish imports. In view of this, weden is more dependent on foreign trade for her economic ell-being than most of the other European countries. If rvices are included, both imports and exports constitute me 20 per cent of the gross national product, that is, the me high figure as is shown by the United Kingdom. he value of her foreign trade per head of population is in ct one of the highest in the world, substantially exceed-g that of the United Kingdom, Western Germany, rance and the U.S.A.

The structure of the foreign trade of Sweden during the last few years had been as follows.—

Foreign Trade of Sweden.

(MILLIONS OF U. S. DOLLARS).

	1955		1953		1951	
	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export
Food	267	49	211	79	209	70
Beverages and tobacco ...	27	1	29	...	27	1
Raw Materials ...	180	755	161	663	237	854
Mineral Fuels ...	346	1	271	1	331	1
Oils and Fats ...	15	9	12	10	23	11
Chemicals ...	127	45	92	29	102	35
Manufactured goods ...	493	446	381	356	477	456
Machinery and Transport Equipment.	407	382	317	303	283	308
Miscellaneous Manufactures.	127	38	103	36	91	45
Total	1,989	1,726	1,577	1,477	1,780	1,781

It will be seen that exports are comparatively less varied than imports. In fact, exports from Sweden comprised of forest products and products of industries based on forest products, metals and ores, and machinery and transport equipment. In the first group of items, the most important Swedish export is newsprint and other paper board, wood pulp and wood. Iron and steel as well as non-ferrous metals are also exported in substantial quantities from Sweden, while machinery and transport equipment account for about 25 per cent of the total exports. As far as imports are concerned, however, their structure is less typical and less easily described. The most important groups are machinery and transport equipment and mineral products chiefly oil and coal, though foodstuffs also account for a substantial part of the foreign exchange expenditure. Each of these three groups in 1955 accounted for about 20 per cent of the total. In recent years automobiles and parts have suddenly developed as an important item in the machinery and transport group. Along with increase in the number of automobiles imported there had been a corresponding increase in the import of oil. The increased demand for oil is also due to some extent to a rapid change from coal to petroleum as heating material. Other important import items are iron and steel and other metals which accounted for about 14 per cent in 1955, textile and textile fibres about 11 per cent. The last mentioned groups had, however shown a clearly decreasing share in the last few years, even if in absolute terms the amount has remained nearly the same. The explanation usually adduced is that consumers now use the increments to their incomes to buy cars instead of more cloths.

The most striking feature as regards the distribution of Sweden's external trade by countries is the fact that the position of Western Germany as Sweden's largest supplier has been more and more marked and that Sweden's import surplus as against that country has grown to more than 80 per cent of her total import surplus. The import surplus with U.S. also increased by about 100 per cent in 1955. The far-reaching liberalisation of Sweden's imports from the dollars area brought about in Autumn 1954 is very likely to be the chief reason for this development. However, during 1955, exports to sterling countries registered an increase by 14 per cent and this was further complemented by a minor decrease in imports. In terms of Rupees there was an increased surplus of Rs. 32 crores in Sweden's trade with the sterling countries. In trade with other E.P.U. countries the deficit rose by about Rs. 18 crores. This was primarily accounted for by the increased import surplus with Western Germeny, though large import surpluses were also registered in trade with Holland and Belgium while Sweden's trade with France was balanced. Export surpluses were registered in Sweden's trade with Norway, Denmark, Finland, Spain and India. Table I appended

gives the direction of Sweden's foreign trade during the last few years.

Sweden still imports some 20 to 30 per cent of her total consumption requirements and, therefore, continues to favour the freest possible international exchange of goods. Sweden has a long record of free trade and her imports have only in exceptional cases been subject to restrictions. The main purposes of her postwar import controls has not been to protect her industries from overseas competition but to safeguard her foreign exchange reserves. After the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, Sweden made good use of her staple commodities of iron ore and forest products to obtain in exchange supply of fuel raw materials and other commodities of importance to her industries. But with the steady world-wide improvement in supplies of most commodities and a falling of an interest shown by Sweden's main customer for timber, pulp and paper, one of these bargaining factors vanished from the scene of Sweden's bilateral trade negotiations. As a result, Sweden had to continue controlling imports. Lately there has been a considerable improvement in the foreign exchange position in as much as the percentage share of the gold and dollar reserves in the total reserves indicated a rise. As a result, the import restrictions have been considerably liberalised.

Import controls in Sweden are operated by virtue of a Decree dated the 14th March 1947, containing a general embargo on imports. Exceptions to this embargo are books and periodicals, music sheets, magazines, daily reading materials, maps printed on paper, stereotyped printing plates, firewood and ice. As a result of Sweden's improved payments position relating to E.P.U. countries and in accordance with the Sweden's commitments to the O.E.E.C. the import of most of the commodities obtained from the O.E.E.C. and other specified territories has been liberalised. As a result nearly 93 per cent of the import trade of Sweden has been liberalised. The Swedish free list is also applicable to imports from Finland, Spain, Yugoslavia, Indonesia and the outer sterling area. The few commodities still subject to control include cars, motor-cycles, ships, cereals, furs, gold and jewels.

Imports from dollar area since 1947 had mainly been guided by the principle that available currency should be used in the first place for the importation of raw materials, fuels and capital goods essential to Sweden's economy. As a consequence American finished products have been admitted to the Swedish market only in very limited quantities. On June 29, 1955, new rules pertaining to dollar trade were introduced by the Swedish Government. The changes included a lifting of restrictions on quite a number of commodities, *e.g.*, linseed oil, linseed, aluminium, nickel, cameras, projectors, articles of plastics, etc. Meanwhile, there has been an extension of the quotas available for articles subject to licensing. In connection with the liberalisation of dollar imports, there has been further liberalisation of imports from the O.E.E.C. area. A large number of commodities like shoes, linen goods, motor-cycles, hides, certain textiles, nickel, etc., which previously could be imported only against licences have now been put in the free list.

As far as exports from Sweden area concerned, export controls are enforced by virtue of a Royal Decree dated the 9th June 1950, which places a general embargo on all exports except the commodities that are exempted from the embargo. The list of commodities which could be exported liberally has been expanded gradually and at present the only commodities still subject to control are iron and Zinc ore, ball bearings, pulp, newsprint, mineral oils, rubber, round timber, tobacco, sulphur and pyrites, ships, works of art and jewellery.

Foreign exchange is provided automatically for goods on the liberalised list and goods for which import licences have been issued. Apart from payments on the basis of cash against documents, payments before arrival of goods are also permitted in cases where import licences are required provided the goods are despatched in time to arrive in the country within the period of validity of the import licences. Letters of credit whenever issued are to comply strictly with the terms of the import licences as to the validity and are not to exceed the value specified therein. Letters of credit for the payment of goods subject to licences are not valid for more than six months.

India's trade with Sweden has generally been unfavourable to India. The following table shows the value of Indo-Swedish trade since 1948-49. From the statistics we now have about Indo-Swedish trade during 1956-57, there is likelihood of its further deteriorating in the current year :—

(In Rupees lakhs)

Year	Imports	Exports	Balance of Trade
1948-49 ...	609	211	—398
1949-50 ...	620	235	—385
1950-51 ...	529	242	—287
1951-52 ...	749	241	—508
1952-53 ...	568	181	—387
1953-54 ...	620	151	—469
1954-55 ...	606	160	—446
1955-56 ...	786	157	—629
1956-57 ...	711	82	—629

(April-October 1956).

Trade between India and Sweden is regulated through a trade agreement. The agreement provides for the usual export and import schedules and lays down that Indian goods in Sweden would receive the same treatment as goods originating in countries belonging to O.E.E.C. Imports from Sweden consist mostly of iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, machinery, paper and wood pulp. Most of these items and certain other miscellaneous items are included in the agreement schedules. The recent rise in imports from Sweden has been both in regard to agreement as well as non-agreement items. The rise has been marked in imports of metals machinery and wood pulp, though paper has also been imported in large quantities. Tables II and III appended to this note indicates exports to and imports from Sweden during the years 1953-54, 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57 April—October.

There has been some increase in the exports to Sweden lately, but the increase has not been as pronounced as in the case of imports. Increased exports have mainly been in regard to agreement items. The principal gains were achieved in the export of cotton textiles, cotton waste, jute goods, spices, cashew kernels, kyanite ore and myrobalans. Increases in the case of jute goods and spices were notable. At the same time, however, exports of coffee which amounted to Rs. 11·47 lakh sduring 1954-55 came down to only Rs. 0·91 lakh during 1955-56. Exports of leather, glycerine, shellac and chrome ore declined significantly during the current year.

From what has been stated above regarding the general nature of the foreign trade of Sweden, it would appear that there is some scope for increase in trade between the two countries.

As far as imports from Sweden are concerned, although according to the Second Five-Year Plan we are likely to be self-sufficient in regard to newsprint, paper and pulp, imports of these items in substantial magnitude will continue till the final year of the Second Five-Year Plan. Along with increase in the standard of living of the people, the demand for paper and paper-products is likely to go up and it is very much likely that India will have to depend for quite a number of years on imports of paper and paper products. Besides paper and paper products, large increases in imports in the next few years are likely in regard to metals and ores, machinery and transport equipment, iron and steel, certain non-ferrous metals, machinery and ships.

As far as exports of India to Sweden are concerned, there are quite a few items of normal imports of Sweden in regard to which India may be interested. Some of these items are fresh fruits, coffee, cotton fabrics, etc. India's share in the total imports of Sweden of most of these commodities is negligible. It varied from 0·27 per cent in the case of fresh fruits to 1·4 per cent in the case of cotton during 1955. Even the headway made in coffee exports during 1955 seems to have been lost in 1956. Other items in which India may be interested are oilseed cake, hides and skins raw, oilseeds, wool, leather and floor coverings. The share of India in respect of these items also had been negligible. In fact, it is only in the case of three items,

namely, tea, spices and vegetable oils that India's share in Swedish imports had been significant, being 4·8 per cent; 36·5 per cent and 7 per cent respectively in 1955. Unfortunately, these items are of little significance in Swedish imports and even in these items India's export possibilities have not been fully exploited. In tea, for instance, Ceylon accounted for 93 per cent. Table IV appended indicates India's comparative share in Swedish imports in certain selected items.

Swedish import policy is not discriminating to India. The recent liberalisation of imports from the dollars area has put imports from India at a comparative disadvantage. This is particularly true in regard to vegetable oils, which are now being imported from the United States.

TABLE I.

Direction of Sweden's Foreign trade.

(Value of trade in *million* U.S. dollars).

Countries	Exports			Imports		
	1953	1954	1955	1953	1954	1955
U.S.A. ...	99·6	74·2	84·6	127·0	140·4	195·6
Canada ...	9·8	9·1	11·8	4·6	3·8	10·0
U.K. ...	280·3	294·4	337·1	258·2	252·9	272·6
West Germany.	170·1	194·8	228·5	288·1	360·7	436 1
France ...	70·0	75·5	90 0	79·2	90·6	94·7
Finland ...	19·9	29 9	38·1	13 2	15·5	12·8
India ...	12·6	13·1	14·3	4·6	3·9	4·9
Total ...	1479·4	1583·4	1726·0	1576·7	1777·0	1989·0

Statoment Showing the exports to Sweden during the years 1953-54, 1954-55, 1955-56, and 1956-57 (April/Oct.)

	Commodities Agreement items	Units	1953-54		1954-55		1955-56		1956-57	
			Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.
1	Cotton Textiles	Value	...	72	...	270	...	163	...	281
2	Silk Fabrics	,,	...	...	...	14	...	5	...	...
3	Rayon Fabrics (Other textile mrfs.) ...	,,	...	30	...	22	...	9	...	35
4	Shawls }	Included in No. 1.								
5	Sarees }									
6	Laco goods									
7	Jute ,, ...	...	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
8	Raw wool and Woollen manufactures, incld. carpets and rugs but excluding knitting wool.	Value	...	1,215	...	600	...	396	...	1,137
		,,	...	106	...	126	...	68	...	10
9	Coir and Coir Products	'000' Cwts.	13	928	17	1,085	13	1,034	8	635
10	Hemp, other than manila sisal and alic ...	Cwts.	1,236	51	3,176	133	4,603	217	509	21
11	Cotton waste	'000' Cwts.	22	1,599	22	1,626	19	1,429	7	509
12	Rubber goods	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Leather tanned hides and skino	,,	...	215	...	351	...	74	...	22
14	Do goods including Footware (Appreal and Boots and shoes).	,,	...	44	...	49	...	6	...	...
15	Myrobalan and Extracts	'000' Cwts.	48	419	86	876	37	546	26	376
16	Sports goods	Value	...	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
17	Druds & Medicines	,,	...	...	...	55	...	20	...	29
18	Essential oils and Oil seeds	,,	...	130	...	70	...	239	...	56
19	Niger Seed	Tons	...	...	7	7	2	1	...	...
20	Niger Seed Oil }	(Included in No. 18).								
21	Cardi ,, }									
22	Caster Oil	Value	..	432	...	785	...	694	...	594
23	Linseed Oil	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Mustard Oil	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Hydrogenated Oil	(Included in No. 28).								
26	Shark liver Oil	Do 17).								
27	Spices, including pepper, chillines, ginger, turmeri and cardamom.	Value	...	3,338	...	3,591	...	51,61	...	1,752
28	Pickles chutneys, condiments and curry powder ...	,,	...	...	...	7	...	5	...	3
29	Tea	,,	...	5	...	1	...	25	...	...
30	Coffee	Cwts.	...	...	3,569	1,147	320	91	263	86
31	Tobacco	'000' lbs.	956	1,106	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Shellac (lac)	Cwts.	5,854	768	7,178	1,379	5,591	1,251	1,097	237
33	Manganese Ore and Manganesite (Managunese Ore)	Tons.	4,173	289	1,990	307	1,979	133	1,989	242
34	Kynite Ore (excluding Managanese Chrome and Iron Ore.)	,,	1,576	240	1,040	275	3,029	288	1,119	325
35	Chrome Ore	,,	...	...	580	52	1,000	104	...	...
36	Iron Ore	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Crushed Bones	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Paraffine	Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Glycerine									
40	Potassium Bromide									
41	Mangesium Chloride									
42	Naphalone									
43	Potassium Nitrate	Value	...	255	...	123	...	55	...	...
44	Bichromate									
45	Strychine & its salt }	(Included in No. 17).								
46	Papain }									
47	Linoleum									
48	Bristles	Value	...	N.A.	...	N.A.	...	N.A.	...	N.A.
49	Fibre for Brushed and Brooms	Tons.	99	91	72	75	62	74	11	11
50	Goat hair and other animal hair (Goat hair) ...	Value	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
51	Cottage industry products, e.g. handloom (cotton and silk, artistic silver, brass, bidri and other metal products, ivory articles, wood carvings, grass and fibre products, etc.)	Valve	...	N.A.	N.A.	...	...	N.A.	...	N.A.
52	Soap	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Cigarettes				(Included in No. 31)					
54	Methylated spirit				(Included in No. 17)					
55	Cashew Kernels	Tons.	...	...	86	80	349	1,054	156	630
56	Coal	Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	Cotton Raw	Tons.	10	9	10	32	...	...	...	...
58	Dyeing and tanning materials other than Myrobalane.	Value	...	228	...	54	...	...	...	...
59	Indian films exposed	Value	...	N.A.	...	N.A.	...	N.A.	...	N.A.
	Total Agreement items	...	...	11,570	...	13,193	...	12,042	...	6,992

Non Agreement Items—

1	Fruits and Vegetables (ex. Cashew)	Value	...	25	...	101	...	14	...	...
2	Mica	'000' C								
		Cwts.	4	1,478	1	779	2	575	1	537
3	Other non-metalic mining	Value	...	80	...	78	...	49	...	8
4	Sheep and Goat Skins Raw	Value	...	289	...	417	...	299	...	217
5	Wood and Timber	Value	...	11	...	50	...	4,884	...	28
6	Kook	Cwts.	470	65	565	74	520	53	...	...
7	Paper making materials	Value	...	24	...	35	...	15	...	29
8	Metals other than Irons and Steel Others ...	Value	...	75	...	75	...	309	...	68
				1,509		1,150		2,297		310
	Total ...	Value	...	15,071	...	15,952	...	15,692	...	8,189

Statement showing imports of principal items from swedan during 1953-54 to 1956-57 (April/October)

(Value in '000' Rs.). (Quantity as per units).

	Commodities Agreement items	Units	1953-54		1954-55		1955-56		1956-57 (April October)	
			Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.
1	Books	N.A.	...	34	...	108	...	368	...	90
2	Building and Building Materials	N.A.	...	654	...	417	...	822	...	22
3	Liquore	'000' galls.	3	17	3	13	1	4	@	1
4	Provisions and oilmans stores	N.A.	...	2,855	...	775	...	59	...	52
5	Matallic ores, scrap iron and steel for mfrs.	Tons.	...	...	...	...	990	348	...	...
6	Pulp of wood	'000' cwts.	111	4,790	192	8,586	253	12,201	196	10,374
7	Wood and timber	N.A.	...	541	...	442	...	469	...	457
8	Staple fibre raw	N.A.	...	...	...	201	...	259	...	293
9	Apparel	N.A.	...	33	...	27	...	9	...	...
10	Chemicals, drugs and medicines	N.A.	...	1,739	...	1,902	...	1,593	...	3,077
11	Cutlery, hardware Implements and Instt.	N.A.	...	3,373	...	3,846	...	5,127	...	3,077
12	Dyes and colours	N.A.	...	146	...	158	...	252	...	105
13	Elec. Goods	N.A.	...	1,315	...	1,011	...	1,348	...	732
14	Furniture and cabinet-ware	N.A.	...	1,522	...	1,100	...	866	...	808
15	Glass ware and earthenware		...	20	...	20	...	25	...	48
16	Machy. and mill work	...	...	17,089	...	17,167	...	22,911	...	17,979
17	Metals Iron and Steel Manufacture thereof—									
	(a) Nails, rivets, etc.	Tons.	419	654	687	1,110	673	1,175	648	979
	(b) Wood scres	"	51	202	45	116	31	56	6	23
	(c) Others	"	427	1,995	1,182	3,332	3,456	3,551	18,176	1,489
	Total		897	2,851	1,914	4,558	4,160	4,782	18 730	1,590
18	Metals other than Iron and Steel	Tons.	248	773	34	183	397	1,630	571	291
19	Paper, paste-board and Stationery.—									
	(a) Packing and Wrapping paper '000' cwts.		168	9,851	121	6,609	156	9,698	128	8,004
	(b) Newsprint "		109	4,039	59	2.495	46	2,066	26	1,165
	(c) Printing paper excluding newsprint cwts.		44	2,785	28	1,994	35	2,501	28	1,785
	(d) Writing paper '000' cwts.		23	1,651	28	1,994	25	2,106	67	1,187
	(e) Others	N.A.	..	3,094	...	5,821	...	7,242	...	3,915
			...	21,420	...	18,812	...	23,613	...	16,060
20	Vehicles	N.A.	...	466	..	732	...	1,169	...	611
21	Art silk yarn	Lbs.	92,158	275	21,656	63	47,895	195	31,285	317
22	Wool yarn and manufactures	N.A.	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	8
23	All other articles manufactured	N.A.	...	263		322	...	262	...	316
24	Other items	...	...	1,812	...	177	...	266	...	233
	Grand Total		...	61,988	...	60,627	...	78,578	...	71,122

N.A —Not available.

TABLE IV.

Import of certain items into Sweden, (1955). ('000' per cent).

	Item	Total value of imports	Value of imports from India		Principal sources of supply
1	Fruits fresh ...	53,579	0·27	141	Italy (28 per cent). Sapin (25 per cent), U.S.A. (5 per cent), Isreal (15 per cent, Ceylon (0·7 per cent), Australia (7 per cent).
2	Coffee ...	74,350	0·33	250	Brazil (65 per cent), Columbia (15 per cent), Indonesia (1·2 per cent).
3	Tea and mate ...	1,997	4·8	96	Ceylon (93 per cent), China (2 per cent).
4	Spices ...	2,242	36·5	882	Ceylon (0·5 per cent), China (2 per cent), Spain (8 per cent), Indonesia (7 per cent).
5	Hides and skins crude ...	9,553	1·1	104	U.S.A. (10 per cent), Uraguey (18 per cent), various European countries, China (2 per cent), Pakistan (3·6 per cent), U. South Africa (10 per cent).
6	Oil seeds, etc. ...	13,135	0·1	10	Indonesia (23 per cent), Philippines (55 per cent).
7	Wool and hair ...	16,785	0·0	...	U.K. (35 per cent), Australia (25 per cent), New-Zealand (15 per cent) and various European countries.
8	Cotton	24,545	1·4	332	U.S.A. (33 per cent), Mexico (22 per cent), Brazil (6 per cent), various European countries, Egypt (4 per cent), Pakistan (5 per cent).
9	Vegetable oils and fats ...	5,616	7·0	387	U.S.A. (30 per cent), Netherlands (20 per cent), China (7 per cent).
10	Essential oils ...	2,593	0·0	...	Various European countries.
11	Leather	7,106	0·5	37	U.K. (3 per cent), France (14 per cent), Germany (25 per cent), various other European countries, Australia (1 per cent).
12	Cotton fabrics ...	26,176	0·2	49	Germany (30 per cent), Netherland (12 per cent), Switzerland (10 per cent), Other European countries, Japan (9 per cent).
13	Rugs, floor coverings, etc. ...	10,081	2·2	221	Netherlands (23 per cent), U.K. (12 per cent), Bel-Luxemburg (1 per cent), Germany (13 per cent), Iran (11 per cent), Japan (0·7 per cent).

CAMBODIA.

Release of Foreign Exchange for imports.

The Directorate of External Commerce have recently issued a Notice (reproduced below) regarding the release of foreign exchange within the limits of American Economic Aid and they have asked the importers to take necessary steps and forward their applications for allotment of foreign exchange to the General Secretariat of the National Import Commission on dates fixed hereunder :—

Nos. of P.A.	Description of Goods	Time limit signing of agreement	Time limit for delivery	Amount of F.E. in U.S.	Origin	Date on which applications shoud reach.
42-0902-00-K2-7151	Full milk powder ...	30th April 1957 ...	30th June 1957 ...	100·000 ...	U.S.A.	Wednesday, 13th February 1957.
42-0909-00-K2-7151	Medical milk ...	Do ...	Do ...	50·000 ...	id ...	Monday, 18th February 1957.
42-0102-00-K2-7153	Wheat flour ...	Do ...	Do ...	800·000 ...	id ...	Thursday, 21st February 1957.
42-370-99-H9-7201	Pharmaceutical products.	31st March 1957 ...	Do ...	500·000 ...	...	(to be shared among the Chemists and Druggists).
43-660-99-H9-7202	Iron and steel meterials	31st May 1957 ...	30th November 1957	500·000 ...	All Origins	Monday, 25th Febeuary 1957.
42-780-99-H9-7203	Industrials machineries	30th April 1957 ...	31st October 1957	200·000 ...	id ...	Thursday, 28th February 1957.
42-891-92-H9-7204	Rubber goods ...	31st May 1957 ...	30th November 1957	750·000 ...	id ...	Wednesday, 8th March 1957.
42-540-99 H9-7205	Textiles ...	Do ...	Do ...	2·750·000 ...	id ...	Monday, 11th March 1957
42-360-99-H9-7206	Chemicals ...	Do ...	Do ...	200·000 ...	id ...	Thursday, 14th March 1957
42-640-99-H9-7207	Non-metalic minerals	Do ...	Do ...	325·000 ...	id ...	Monday, 18th March 1957
42-820-99-H9-7208	Motor cars and spare parts (or motor vehicles).	Do ...	31st May1951 ...	650·000 ...	id ...	Thursday, 21st March 1957

The National Import Commission will scrutinize the application for each item the day following the closing date.

2. Exporters in India are advised to contact their counterparts in Cambodia immediately and take advantage of the opportunity to expand and develop their trade with that country.